

Hiroyoshi OHASHI*: Studies in the genus
Campylotropis (Leguminosae) (4)**

大橋広好*: ハナハギ属の分類 (4)***

11) A new species from Burma.

While studying the species of the Himalayan *Campylotropis*, which were published previously in nos. 8 and 9 under the present series of paper, I found that an interesting specimen was included among those borrowed from Kew. The specimen was collected in Burma by Kingdon-Ward in 1926 and was determined by the collector as "*Campylotropis* sp. aff. *C. stenocarpae* (Klotzsch) Schindler et *C. macrostyla* (Bak.)". As treated previously in no. 9, *C. stenocarpa* is a variety of *C. macrostyla*. In fact, the Burmese specimen is not identical with *C. macrostyla* and var. *stenocarpa*. The species is considered to be a new species close to the following three; to *C. macrostyla*, which occurs in Central Himalaya, in having the similar flowers and pods and persistent bracts; to *C. Thomsonii*, which is an endemic to Assam, by the dense silver hairs on the lower surface of leaflets; and to *C. argentea*, which is known only in Yunnan, by the hairiness and the shape of leaflets and calyx. However, the new species is different from *C. macrostyla* by the hairiness on young branches and lower surfaces of leaflets and shorter calyx-lobes; and from *C. Thomsonii* and *C. argentea* by the larger flowers and pods.

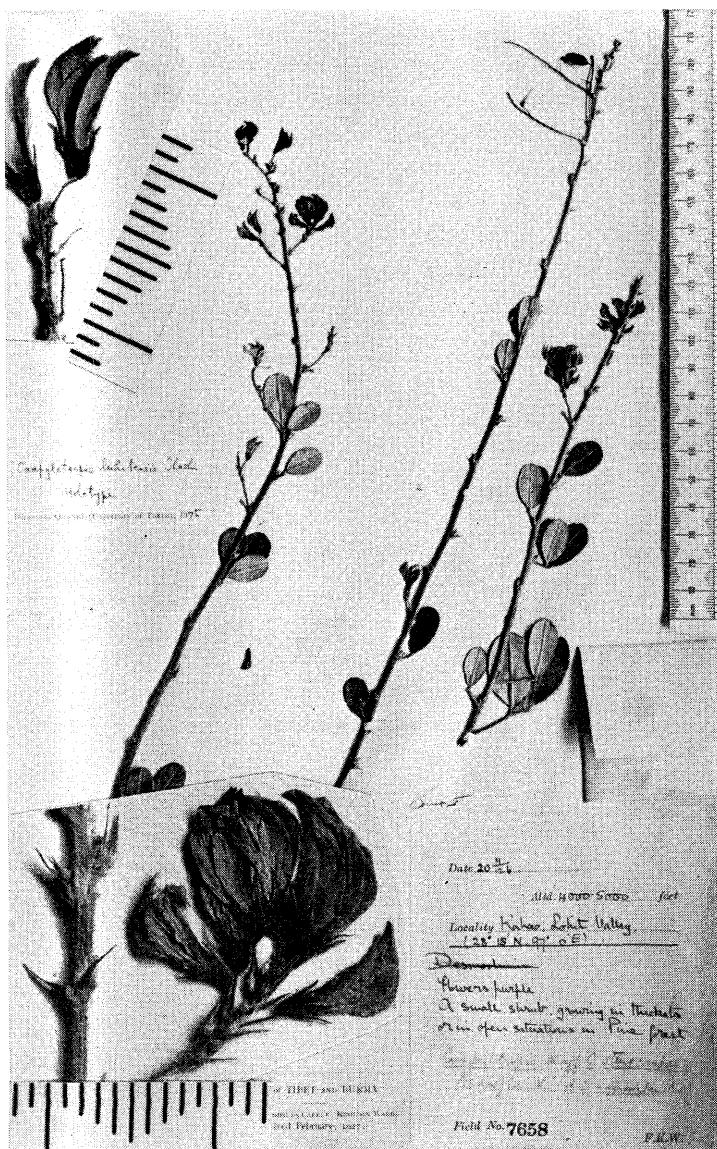
Campylotropis luhitensis Ohashi, sp. nov. (Figs. 1 & 2)

Frutex ramosus, rami hornotini angulati, dense subpatenter tomentosi (pilis argenteis ca. 1 mm lonis). Folia 3-foliolata, stipulata, petiolata, stipellata. Stipulae anguste triangulares, 4-7 mm longae et ca. 1 mm latae, scariosae, striatae, extus pilosae, intus glabrae. Petiole dense tomentosi, 0.5-1.5 cm longi. Foliola terminalia subcoriacea, elliptica, apice rotundata

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Fig. 1. Holotype of *Campylotropis luhitensis* Ohashi.

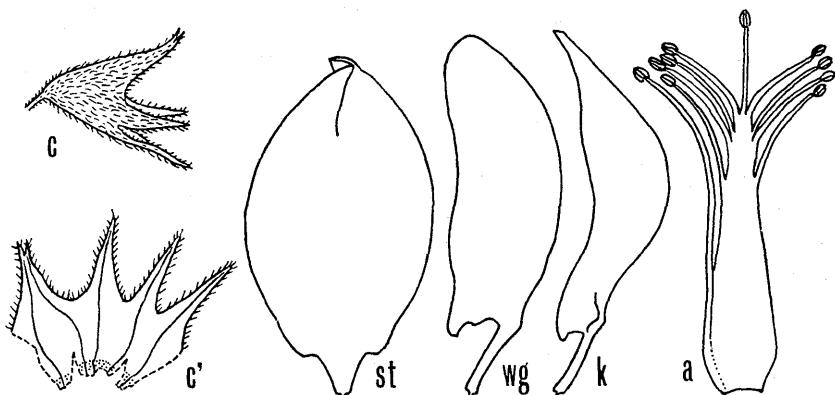


Fig. 2. Flower of *Campylotropis luhitensis* Ohashi, c & c': calyx, st: standard, wg: wing, k: keel-petal, a: androecium. All $\times 5$.

vel emarginata vel mucronulata, basi obtusa, supra glabra, subtus densissime adpresso pubescentia (pilis argenteis ca. 1 mm longis), costa subtus distincte elevata, densissime pubescenti, margine integra; foliola terminalia, (1-)2-3.5 cm longa, (0.6-)1-1.8 cm lata; lateralia terminalia similia sed paulo minora. Inflorescentiae terminales et axillares, ramosae, rhachi dense tomentosa. Bracteae anguste triangulares 2-2.5 mm longae ca. 0.5 mm latae; bracteolae anguste triangulares vel triangulares ca. 1 mm longae. Pedicelli patenter pubescentes 5-8 mm longi. Calyx 3-4.5 mm longus adpresso vel subpatenter pubescens, circa medium 4-fidus; tubo 1.5-2 mm longo; laciniis posticis triangularibus 1.5-2 mm longis, apice in lacinula ca. 0.3 mm longa bifidis; lateralibus et anticis anguste triangularibus 2-2.4 mm longis. Vexillum ellipticum unguiculatum (ungue ca. 1 mm longo inclusus) 8-9.5 mm longum 4-5 mm latum, apice acutum; alae incurvae unguiculatae, (ungue 1.5-2 mm longo inclusus) 7.8-9.5 mm longae 2.5-3 mm latae, laminis oblongis, apice obtusis basi auriculatis; carina incurva unguiculata, (ungue 1.5-2 mm longo inclusus) 9-10 mm longa 2-2.5 mm lata, apice subacuta, basi auriculata. Stamina monadelpha, filamento vexillari ca. 5/6 libero ca. 7.5 mm longo; ceteris alte connatis ca. 9.5 mm longis. Pistillum 9.5-10 mm longum, ovario dense adpresso piloso ca. 2.5 mm longo, stylo 6.5-7.5 mm longo. Legumen oblique ovatum, 11-14 mm longum ca. 4 mm latum, dense pilosum, basi brevissime stipitatum, apice mucrone ca. 1 mm longo terminatum. Semina

ca. 2.5 mm longa 4 mm lata.

Herb. Upper Burma. Kahao, Luhit Valley, 28°18' N 97°0' E, 4000-5000 ft. Flowers purple. A small shrub growing in thickets or in open situations in pine forest. F. Kingdon Ward 7658. — Holotype in K (sheet I).

I am indebted to Mr. J.P.M. Brenan and Dr. R.M. Polhill of the Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, for their kind help.

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11) 新種 *Campylotropis luhitensis* (図 1 & 2) を記載した。前報で扱った中部ヒマラヤ特産の *C. macrostyla* に最も近縁と思われるが、アッサムの *C. Thomsonii* や雲南の *C. argentea* にも似ている種で、葉の裏面に銀毛が密生し、花序の苞は宿存性で、花と莢は小形である。

□Hamaya, H.: **Landscape of Japan**, I & II 浜谷浩: 日本の自然 上・下, pp. 146+XIV pls. 77, map 1, pp. 150+XIV pls. 88, map 1。国際情報社, 東京 (1975 II & XII) 各 ¥15,000。写真家浜谷氏が 16 年かかって撮った写真集で、取材は 27 の国立公園, 24 の国定公園にわたっている。著者は少しでも人工にもとづくものを印画面には入れないという、強い純粹な撮影であるときいているが、たしかに写されたものはあくまで天然であり自然である。しかし正直のところ森林や植物は比較的少なく、岩場と海と空とがうつっていることが多いのは、日本の国立公園の規模の小さいことを示しており、それに加った人口圧の強さを問わず語りしたものと思われる。生態学者の宮脇昭君の記事は熱烈な自然保護の必要を訴へ、小林国夫氏の「日本列島の生いたちと景観」は新らしい見方を示す。植物の写真がやや少ないと云っても、雌阿寒岳紅葉、藻琴山原生林、阿寒樹間細流、サロベツ原野数葉、八甲田の数葉、雄田沼、尾瀬原の数葉、富士の中腹と森林限界、大白川、大山南壁、西表や小笠原の数葉などにすぐれた植物学的景観を見出すことができる。なお附置された日本の潜在自然植生図及び現存植生図の二つはまことに注意を惹く地図であって役立つであろう。上巻は東日本、下巻は西日本を扱うが富士山は両方に含まれている。また各執筆者の文章は一々英訳されている。

(前川文夫)